

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 243

17 December 1982

### PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### UNITED STATES

U.S.-PRC Economic Committee Concludes Meeting  
Liao Chengzhi Meets, Fates U.S. Engineer

B 1  
B 1

#### SOVIET UNION

KYODO Reviews Situation Along Sino-Soviet Border  
No PRC Mission To Attend USSR Anniversary [AFP]  
Soviet MIG-21's Deployed on Island North of Japan  
USSR Rejects Unconditional Withdrawal From DRA

C 1  
C 1  
C 2  
C 2

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

Liao Chengzhi Meets Japanese Writers' Delegation  
KCNA Scores U.S. 'Intrusions' Into DPRK Airspace

D 1  
D 1

#### SOUTH ASIA

RENNMIN RIBAO Recalls Aid Given by Indian Doctors [15 Dec]  
Islamic Conference Head Cites Bangladesh Talks

F 1  
F 3

#### WESTERN EUROPE

Turkey's President Evren Concludes Visit  
Arrives in Shanghai  
Departs for Indonesia  
Chromium Sale Reported [ANATOLIA]  
UK Agrees to U.S. Command Headquarters Site  
New Italian Government Formally Installed

G 1  
G 1  
G 1  
G 2  
G 2  
G 3

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

UN Adopts Five Resolutions on Middle East  
GUANGMING RIBAO Report on Lebanon, Mideast Peace [9 Dec]  
UN Votes Extension for Cyprus Peacekeeping Force  
UN Speakers Condemn S. Africa's Lesotho Attack  
Nonaligned States Communiqué

I 1  
I 1  
I 2  
I 2  
I 3

### PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further Coverage of Fifth Session of Fifth NPC  
Yang Shangkun 6 Dec Report  
NPC Organic Law [RENNMIN RIBAO 15 Dec]  
People's Congress Electoral Law

K 1  
K 1  
K 6  
K 14

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Fujian Plans Militia Congress in January [FUJIAN RIBAO 3 Dec]	O 1
Shandong PLA Units Train New Platoon Leaders	O 1
Zhejiang's Tie Ying Returns From NPC Session	O 1
Briefs: Shandong Energy Conservation	O 2

## NORTH REGION

Hei Monggol's Zhou Hui Attends CPPCC Session	R 1
Shanxi Schedules People's Congress Session	R 1
Tianjin To Hold People's Congress Session 23 Dec	R 2
Briefs: Tianjin Cotton Output; Tianjin Law Institute; New Tianjin Bridge	R 2

## NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Military District Relays NPC Spirit	S 1
Jilin Holds Open Trials of Economic Criminals	S 1
Li Desheng at Shenyang PLA Meeting on Fifth NPC	S 2

## NORTHWEST REGION

Urumqi PLA Congress of Progressives Opens 16 Dec	T 1
Urumqi PLA Units' Planned Parenthood Circular	T 1

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC-UK Talks on Hong Kong 'Temporarily' Stopped [HONG KONG STANDARD 17 Dec]	V 1
Zhao Aware of Hong Kong 'Anxiety' About 1997 [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 Dec]	V 1
Hong Kong, PRC Firms Sign Service Agreement [HONG KONG STANDARD 17 Dec]	V 2
MING PAO Reports Guangdong Structural Reforms [17 Dec]	V 3

I. 17 Dec 82

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

81

U.S.-PRC ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONCLUDES MEETING

OW170800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 16 (XINHUA) — The China-U.S. Joint Economic Committee concluded its third meeting in Washington on December 15. The Chinese delegation to the three-day meeting was led by Finance Minister Wang Bingqian and the U.S. delegation led by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan. The meeting, beginning Dec. 13, reviewed the bilateral economic and trade relations over the past year and explored new areas for further cooperation.

In his speech, Wang Bingqian appreciated the rapid expansion of Sino-U.S. trade since the establishment of diplomatic relations as an important hallmark of the development of economic relations between the two countries. He said Sino-U.S. economic and technological cooperation as well as exchanges in many fields have developed as a result of the joint efforts made by the two sides. However, the finance minister pointed out that there are still some dark clouds hanging over the political aspect of the relations between China and the United States, which are detrimental to the development of economic cooperation and trade. At the same time, there are some obstacles in the way of developing such relations, such as the discriminative legislations and the unreasonable restrictions against China. If the two sides can exert efforts to remove the existing obstacles, Wang Bingqian noted, the volume of the two-way trade will certainly be much greater than it is now, and the economic and technical cooperation will also be extended to cover a much wider area.

Secretary Regan said at the meeting that the U.S. Government has the desire to continue to promote the economic and trade relations with the People's Republic of China and will make efforts to find out ways and means to strengthen the ties between the two countries. He believed that the obstacles in the way of developing the cooperation could be removed through the joint efforts of the two sides.

During the three-day discussions, the two sides agreed to enhance the cooperation between the two countries in the areas of economy, finance, technology and trade, and to take practical and effective steps and measures to achieve this end. The next meeting of the joint committee will be held in Beijing next year.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS U.S. ENGINEER

OW151057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, yesterday met and had a cordial talk with Y.S. Lin, chairman of the board of the Y.S. Lin Associates Inc. Consulting Engineers, U.S.A. Liao Chengzhi hosted a dinner for him. Present were Wang Feng, Lin Liyun, responsible members of department concerned.

I. 17 Dec 82 PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

U1

KYODO REVIEWS SITUATION ALONG SINO-SOVIET BORDER

GW17033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, Dec 17 KYODO -- Chinese officials here said Friday there was no evidence of a partial withdrawal of Soviet troops deployed along the Sino-Soviet border.

It has been widely speculated among diplomatic circles here for some time that some Soviet troops might withdraw from the border in a gesture aimed at bringing about a rapprochement between the two communist superpowers.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman also ruled out a Soviet troop pullout.

The Soviet Union deploys an estimated 1 million troops along the Sino-Soviet border as well as the border between China and Mongolia, a Soviet ally.

The Beijing government has been calling for a cutback of Soviet forces to the level of the early 1960s when the Soviet Union stationed about 400,000 troops on the border.

The officials said a withdrawal of only a token number of Soviet troops was "meaningless."

"What we want is a reduction of Soviet troops to the level maintained during (Soviet Prime Minister Nikita) Khrushchev's time," the officials added. He was premier between 1958 and 1964.

They said the Soviet Union stationed military specialists but no armed forces in Mongolia in the early 1960s.

"The situation must revert to that of the old days," the officials said.

But they quickly added that they were not optimistic that this would happen in the near future.

Meanwhile, other Chinese sources said that if the Soviet Union substantially withdrew its troops from the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders, China was ready to respond in kind.

NO PRC MISSION TO ATTEND USSR ANNIVERSARY

GW170418 Hong Kong AFP in English 0358 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 17 (AFP) — China will not send a delegation to Moscow to attend the upcoming 60th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Soviet Union, Chinese officials said here today.

China and the Soviet Union resumed discussions on bilateral relations in October with six meetings in Beijing between Vice Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen and Leonid Ilichiev.

The discussions are to be held alternately in Beijing and Moscow, but the date for the next meeting has not been announced.

After the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, China made a gesture towards Moscow by sending then-foreign minister Huang Hua to the funeral.

He was the first Chinese Government official of this level to visit the Soviet Union since the Sino-Soviet rift that erupted during the 1960's.

I. 17 Dec 82

C 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

SOVIET MIG-21'S DEPLOYED ON ISLAND NORTH OF JAPAN

GW161708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 16 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has recently deployed about 10 MIG-21 fighter-bombers on the Soviet-held Japanese island of Etorofu east of Hokkaido, according to YOMIURI SHIMBUN today.

The Japanese Defense Agency is watching closely developments of the situation.

The report said the MIG-21's were deployed to replace the out-fashioned MIG-17's stationed in an expanded air base on Etorofu, one of Japan's four northern islands.

The deployment of MIG-21 fighter-bombers began this week, the report added.

The deployment of MIG-21's with a maneuvering radius of 900 kilometers and each with a loading capacity of two tons of bombs is believed to be a counter action against the planned deployment of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers plans at the Misawa Base in Aomori Prefecture from 1985.

USSR REJECTS UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

GW161906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 16 (XINHUA) — Moscow will not pull its troops out of Afghanistan unconditionally, according to an article by the editorial department of the Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA today.

While declaring that the Soviet Union stands for "a political solution of the Afghan problem," the article insists that "foreign countries stop their interference in Afghan affairs and guarantee that no such interference would be repeated in the future."

When Soviet tanks roared into Kabul three years ago this month, the Kremlin said they would stay there for a short time; but they are there up still now when the third year is going out. [sentence as received]

The PRAVDA article also accused Iran and Pakistan apart from attacking the Brussels meeting of NATO foreign ministers on December 10 which demanded a Soviet respect for Afghan independence and sovereignty.

I. 17 Dec 82

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

01

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE WRITERS' DELEGATION

GW161556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a five-member Japanese writers' delegation headed by Hiroshi Noma, at the Great Hall of the People here today.

The Japanese writers arrived in Beijing December 13 at the invitation of the Chinese Writers' Association. During their two-week visit, they will tour Tianjin, Nanjing, Wuxi and Shanghai as well.

KCNA SCORES U.S. 'INTRUSIONS' INTO DPRK AIRSPACE

GW161652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 16 (XINHUA) — Washington's SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft have made 187 intrusions into the territorial air of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this year, KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported.

The report demanded the United States stop its reconnaissance and other hostile acts against Korea.

The U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft mostly intruded into the republic from the eastern and western coasts, the report said.

These intrusions were planned military provocations and a challenge to the people of Korea and the world who wish to see a peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, the report said.

I. 17 Dec 82

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

P 1

REMIN RIBAO RECALLS AID GIVEN BY INDIAN DOCTORS

HKJ6130: Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese: 15 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Gao Liang [7559 2733]: "The Profound Friendship Between Two Major Nations in the East"]

[Text] At a welcoming banquet given by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, on 26 November, B.K. Basu, head of the delegation of All-India Memorial Committee of Dr Kotnis, presented as a gift to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries all diaries written by him from 1938 to 1943 when he was in China. At the request of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, he draped a beautiful laced shawl over the shoulders of Comrade Gu, Qinglan, Kotnis' wife. On behalf of all members of the Kotnis family, Vida, Kotnis' younger brother, gave the Chinese host an exquisite bronze lantern with the inscription: "Let this lantern light up the glorious future of the Indian and Chinese people."

The 350,000-character diary, the shawl and the bronze lantern conveyed the sweet and profound feelings of the Indians and more closely cemented the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples.

With intense emotion and a prodigious rate of recall Comrade Wang Bingnan, who had greeted the medical team on behalf of the reception office of the Eighth Route Army 44 years ago, warmly embraced Basu and Vida. Those veteran comrades who attended the banquet were all very excited when they recalled how the Indian people sent the medical team to assist the Chinese people during the most difficult days in base areas behind the enemy lines.

In 1938 Comrade Wu De called on the people all over the world to support and assist the Chinese Army and people who were fighting against the Japanese aggressors. The Indian National Congress Party led by Nehru immediately dispatched a medical team of five doctors to assist China. The head of the team was Atal, who had been part of the medical team of the international column during the Spanish Civil War, and the deputy head was Zhou Ke Er [0587 0344 1422]. Other members were three young persons, Mu Ke Ji [2605 0344 0679], Basu and Kotnis.

When they arrived in KMT-ruled Guangzhou, Wuhan and Chongqing, they came to realize that the CPC was really leading the Chinese people in waging a war of resistance. Therefore they resolutely left Chongqing for Yanan. Before leaving Chongqing they added to each of their names the Chinese character "hua" [hua means China] to indicate their association with China and their love for China. Hence their names appeared as Atal Hua, Zhou Ke Er Hua, Mu Ke Jui, Basu Hua and Kotnis Hua.

Atal, Basu and Kotnis resolutely asked to go to the front and went to southeastern Shanxi, where the headquarters of the Eighth Route Army was stationed. Unfortunately Atal fell ill before long and had to leave the front for India. Basu and Kotnis insisted on continuing and finally arrived in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei border area. Through their own acts they greatly inspired the morale and determination of vast numbers of soldiers and people.

Later Basu returned to Yanan and settled there to continue his busy medical work. He was elected a counselor of the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area and took part in the work of the "Antifascist Alliance of the East Nations" until June 1943. Basu's diaries recording those stirring and glorious days are rare and precious historical documents of the anti-Japanese war.

After Basu's departure, Kotnis insisted on continuing his work in the Shanxi-Chahar-Henan border area alone and became the first president of the "Bethune International Peace Hospital."

He treated the anti-Japanese cause of the Chinese people as his own and joined the CPC. He and Comrade Guo Qinglian married and had a son, Yin Hui. As a result of constant overwork and poor treatment, he unfortunately died on 9 December 1942. Kotnis, the great son of the Indian people, dedicated his precious 32-year life to the glorious cause of the Eastern antifascist struggle and composed a great paean for internationalism.

Of the five members of the medical team, only Kotnis did not return to India. Atal was invited to lead a delegation to visit China again in the winter of 1957. At that time he was already 71 years of age and, as a result of an old disease and ineffectual treatment, he died in Beijing on 1 December 1957. In accordance with his last will half of his ashes were spread into the Ganges and half into the Huang Ho, which to him were linked by his love for and great friendship with China.

The other doctors of the medical team, Zhuo Ke Er Hua and Mu Ke Hua, returned to India in 1939 and maintained friendly feelings for China. After vigorously collecting medicine and medical instruments for the medical team while in India, Mu Ke Hua once again set off for China by way of Burma but was detained en route by the then British colonial government in Burma. After the founding of New China they all visited China again. Now they are dead.

Among the five only Basu is still living; he is now over 71. When he returned to India in 1943 Basu vigorously promoted the dispatch of a second medical team to China. However, due to changing conditions in India and natural calamities, the goal of sending a second medical team to China was not realized. Therefore, he has expended all his efforts on vigorously propagating and developing the friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples. Since 1958 he has visited China many times and has interviewed veteran comrades in arms and studied acupuncture. He has established several acupuncture clinics and training classes in Calcutta and other cities and provided free treatment to laborers, thus enjoying great popularity and high prestige among the poor masses. As chairman of the All-India Memorial Committee of Dr Kotnis he in recent years has doubled his efforts to restore and develop the friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples. In a recent article he wrote that what he has longed for day and night is to "let the people of the two countries radiate the fresh vigor of youth for common dignity and prosperity."

When I was in India in the mid-1950's I saw with my own eyes and deeply felt that the Indian people were proud that a medical team had been sent to assist China and they deeply respected, loved and highly esteemed the members of the medical team. People described Kotnis and Atal as India's "national heroes," saying they symbolized the fact that "the Indian and Chinese people are brothers." Comrade Guo Qinglian took her son Yin Hui to visit Kotnis' mother and relatives in 1958. In Kotnis' hometown, Shao La Bao [4801 2159 0202], people beat drums and blew trumpets, warmly welcoming her in a traditional ceremony. In Bombay Kotnis' elder brother showed me the letters Kotnis wrote from China and the letters written by Chinese comrades to express their sympathy. I was deeply moved and educated by all these letters.

I. 17 Dec 82

F 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

On the eve of Atal's visit to China in 1957 I had the opportunity to meet him. This was my first and only meeting with him. Two months later half of his ashes were carried back to India from China and I sadly attended a memorial meeting in his honor in New Delhi.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, dressed in black, came to express her mourning. Later she received me and talked about the life of her uncle, Atal.

More unforgettable are my several meetings with Basu. It was in his plain, small house in Calcutta that we had heart-to-heart talks for several days, even deep into the night. He showed me diaries, photographs and some letters, and gave me a detailed introduction of the work the medical team did in China in different periods. His remarks expressed his respect and praise for the CPC and its leaders and his love and admiration for the Chinese people.

Kotnis and Atal have been gone for quite a long time. Much water from the Ganges and Huang He has flowed into the sea, but friendly feelings always exist in the hearts of the Indian and Chinese peoples. Kotnis, Atal and countless pioneers already have laid a foundation for the great cause of friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples. Today, people are continuing to develop this cause. As we now commemorate the 40th anniversary of Kotnis' death and the 25th anniversary of Atal's death let us even treasure the friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples even more deeply and wish that it be everlasting.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE HEAD CITES BANGLADESH TALKS

OW170254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Dhaka, December 16 (XINHUA) — Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Habib Chatti said today he had "very important and constructive talks" with Bangladesh leaders during his visit here.

Before leaving for Kuala Lumpur at the end of his four-day visit to Bangladesh, Chatti told a news conference he had discussions with Chief Martial Law Administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad and Foreign Minister Shamsud Doha on all the problems the Islamic world is facing and on cooperation between Bangladesh and the OIC. Their talks also covered the forthcoming 14th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference due to be held here next December, he added.

Replying to a question on the prolonged Iran-Iraq war, Chatti said despite the difficulties, the OIC will continue its efforts for ending the fighting.

Chatti arrived here on December 13.

I. 17 Dec 82 P R C INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTFRN EUROPE

G 1

TURKEY'S PRESIDENT EVREN CONCLUDES VISIT

Arrives in Shanghai

OW161700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Turkish President Kenan Evren and his party, accompanied by Wen Yeshan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, left here this morning for a visit to Shanghai.

Before their departure, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guest house to bid farewell to the Turkish guests. Zhao Ziyang said the president's visit is a quite successful one. "Through this visit, the friendship between the two countries will see further development," he said.

The premier said: "The Chinese people have a warm feeling toward the Turkish people. The two countries should further their mutual understanding and exchanges in various fields. The prospects for scientific and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries are broad."

President Evren thanked the Chinese Government and people for the warm reception accorded him. He said he had fruitful talks with Chinese leaders, which, he said, he hoped would bring about good results.

Zhao Ziyang asked Evren to convey the Chinese people's best wishes and greetings to the Turkish people.

Upon their arrival in Shanghai, President Evren and his party were greeted at the airport by Wang Daohan and Zhao Xingzhi, mayor and vice-mayor of Shanghai. The mayor hosted a banquet in honor of the Turkish guests this evening.

Earlier today, the guests visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition, the Shanghai diesel engine plant and the city children's palace.

Departs for Indonesia

OW170753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Shanghai, December 17 (XINHUA) -- President Kenan Evren of Turkey ended his visit to China and left Shanghai by special plane this morning for Indonesia.

Seeing him off at the airport were Wen Yeshan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai.

Senay Gurvit, daughter of president Evren, Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs, and Sermet Parin, minister of state, left on the same plane.

Before his departure for the airport, President Evren told a XINHUA reporter, "for quite sometime I have wanted to visit China. Now that wish has been realized and I am leaving China with very good impressions."

I. 17 Dec 82

C 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

He said he had watched China's development in recent years with admiration. During his stay in Beijing and Shanghai, he had had a chance to see the great achievements of the Chinese people. He said his visit had reinforced his conviction that China would continue its advance and play an important role in the world.

On bilateral relations, the president said there are no problems between Turkey and China. The people of the two countries have all along maintained friendly contacts. President Evren said he would convey the friendly greetings of the Chinese people to the people of Turkey.

Chromium Sale Reported

TA161547 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1518 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Shanghai, Dec 16 (AA) -- China has ordered 50,000 tons of chromium from Turkey to be delivered in the first half of 1983. Chairman of the Turkish Chamber of Trade and Industry Mehmet Yasar announced during President Kenan Evren's visit to China.

This first shipment, to be followed by others, would amount to 5.5 million dollars, Yasar said.

He added a Chinese trade mission would be coming to Turkey in June 1983, while teams of Turkish (?experts) would visit China in the spring and fall.

Central Bank Governor

Governor of the Central Bank of Turkey Osman Siklar expected transactions between the two countries to rise in the near future. Siklar called on the governor of the Bank of China where they agreed in principle it would be desirable to open (?reciprocal) accounts in order to facilitate transactions, in particular those up to 5 million dollars.

UK AGREES TO U.S. COMMAND HEADQUARTERS SITE

GW161716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] London, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Britain has agreed to let the United States to build a wartime military command headquarters near London.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that "we have agreed that in wartime an alternative headquarters for parts of the U.S. European Command may be located at High Wycombe Air Station."

"Forward defense remains an essential element of NATO's political and military strategy," she said.

"This will be purely a national headquarters, which is not the same as a NATO headquarters," she added.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said there are no plans to move the U.S. European Command Center from West Germany in peacetime.

I. 17 Dec 82

C 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

Mrs. Thatcher's statement followed press reports last weekend that the United States planned to shift its European Command Center from Stuttgart, West Germany, to Britain by 1986. These reports were described by West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner Wednesday as "false information".

West German Government spokesman Diether Stolze said Monday that the Bonn government has been aware of U.S. plans since last spring to set up a new military headquarters in Britain in the event of war.

Another West German official said the new headquarters is being set up to show that the United States is not abandoning Europe.

NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FORMALLY INSTALLED

OW170209 Beijing XINHUA in English 0144 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, December 16 /XINHUA) -- Italy's new coalition government led by Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani was formally installed today after winning a confidence vote in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 349-244 with 15 abstentions.

The four parties in the coalition, the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party voted for the government. The Republican Party abstained and the other parties, including the Communist Party, voted against.

The 43rd post-war government won a confidence vote in the Senate on December 11.

Before today's vote, Prime Minister Fanfani reaffirmed his government's commitment to strengthening the West's unity. Italy holds that Europe should proceed along the road of European integration, he declared.

UN ABCD 25 FIVE RESOLUTIONS ON MIDDLE EAST

GW176/36 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 16 (XINHUA) — The U.N. General Assembly today adopted five resolutions on the Middle East question. The Resolution L. 49 states that all actions taken by Israel relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights "are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized."

It strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolutions and General Assembly resolutions relating to the Israeli decisions to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. It calls upon all member states to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them; to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and cooperation with Israel and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel.

The Resolution L.53 calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and political independence of Lebanon, and supports the efforts of the Lebanese Government to restore exclusive authority throughout its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries. Resolution L. 51 urges all countries not to establish their diplomatic missions in Jerusalem which was illegally constituted by Israel as its capital, and Resolution L. 52 restates condemnation of the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Israel in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

GUANCHING RIBAO REPORT ON LEBANON, MIDEAST PEACE

HE170322 Beijing GUANCHING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 4

[Newsletter From Beirut by Staff Reporter Xu Shiquan (6379 0013 6898): "Lebanon and Peace in the Middle East"]

[Text] Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June, the war has resulted in nearly 70,000 Lebanese and Palestinian casualties and about \$30 billion in property damage. The Lebanese people, who have suffered nearly 8 years of wartime chaos and the calamity of Israeli invasion — regardless of religious or political belief — now universally ask the country to strive for peace and national unity.

How can peace be reestablished in Lebanon? Some people have pinned their hopes on the United States and thought that with U.S. "help" they could solve the question of Israeli and other foreign troop withdrawal. For more than a month the U.S. assistant secretary of state in charge of Middle East affairs has been shuttling between Lebanon, Israel and several Arab countries to conduct "mediation" but without making any actual progress. Moreover Israel has also put up all kinds of preeminent conditions on the question of troop withdrawal in an attempt to influence and control Lebanon politically, militarily and economically. At the same time it has also provoked a clash between the Christians and the Druse in the Israeli-occupied Ash-Shuf mountain area in the vain hope of exerting pressure on the Lebanese Government. The United States in fact has adopted a laissez-faire attitude toward such evil Israeli actions.

As a superpower the United States has its own plan for the Middle East. The "Middle East peace plan" proposed by the Reagan administration is an attempt to let Jordan represent the Palestinian people in the Middle East peace talks and solve the Palestinian question by establishing a certain coalition between Jordan, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. This inevitably has led to opposition from both sides. The Arab countries have maintained solemnly and justly that the PLO is the only legal representative of the Palestinian people and cannot be excluded from any talks on the Palestinian question. Moreover Begin's Israeli authorities stubbornly have maintained their stand of annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The present U.S. diplomatic activities are aimed at finding a way to promote the Reagan administration's "peace plan". U.S. policy for Lebanon naturally serves this "plan" and not because of the United States' "compassionate" heart or its desire to remove the source of war from Lebanon.

Some observers here hold that solution of the Lebanese question, particularly the question of Israeli withdrawal, will be linked to the development of the U.S. "Middle East peace plan." This is also another reason why U.S. "mediation" between Lebanon and Israel still has not made any progress.

The Lebanese people long for peace. However, faced with an unreasonable Israeli occupation army disposed toward expansion, Lebanon is still gripped in the vortex of the Middle East conflict. It appears that the ship of Lebanon must still go through a difficult passage before she can reach the port of peace.

#### UN VOTES EXTENSION FOR CYPRUS PEACEKEEPING FORCE

OWI50730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 14 (XINHUA) --- The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution today extending for another six months the U.N.'s peacekeeping force's stay in Cyprus. The Security Council reiterates its support for the 10-point agreement calling for resumption of intercommunal talks. The agreement was worked out at a 1979 high-level meeting in Nicosia under the auspices of the U.N. secretary-general. The resolution urges the parties concerned to pursue the intercommunal talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay.

In a report to the Security Council, U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar stated that "the continued presence of United Nations force in Cyprus remains necessary, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement can be pursued."

#### UN SPEAKERS CONDEMN SO. AFRICA'S LESOTHO ATTACK

OWI7040% Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 16 (XINHUA) --- More speakers at the Security Council condemned the recent attack by South Africa against Lesotho and called upon the Security Council to take effective measures to end such aggression.

Speaking on behalf of the African group, representative of Libya Ali A. Turayki said that the main purpose of the racist regime of Pretoria in its criminal acts was to sway those countries away from their solid stand against apartheid, to continue the occupation of Namibia and the exploitation of its human and natural resources and to prevent those countries from giving sanctuaries to South African refugees. Representative of Swaziland N.M. Malinga said that South Africa's acts of aggression were designed to intimidate neighboring African states and to perpetuate the system of apartheid.

Paul J.P. Lusaka, representative of Zambia, stated that South Africa must stop forthwith its policy of aggression and destabilization of neighboring independent African countries. It must cease its illegal occupation of Namibia so that freedom and independence could finally come to the people of Namibia. The Security Council was duty bound to take measures to prevent the repetition of such barbaric attacks on Lesotho by South Africa, he said.

Elisio de Figueiredo, representative of Angola, noted that South Africa's illegal occupation of parts of southern Angola was linked to the recent massacre in Maseru of Lesotho. All those actions were part of South Africa's plans for permanent hegemony over Africa south of the equator, he said.

Ahmad 'Isnat 'Abd-al-Majid, representative of Egypt, said that the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa was more imperative as the last possible peaceful means to force that government to change its policies. Luc de la Barre de Hestouil, representative of France, said that his country firmly condemned the unprovoked attack against Lesotho. "An end must be put to armed incursions across borders which increase the tensions in southern Africa," he declared.

#### Nonaligned States Communiqué

OW151137 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 14 (XINHUA) -- The Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries today called on the U.N. Security Council to take actions against the South African regime for its latest unprovoked aggression against Lesotho and Mozambique.

A communiqué issued here after a bureau meeting strongly condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa for its raid last week into Lesotho capital. It reiterated solidarity of the non-aligned movement with Mozambique and Lesotho in their struggle to defend independence and territorial integrity. South Africa's repeated aggression against its neighboring countries "would not have been possible" without the economic, military and political support "from certain Western powers and Israel," the communiqué said.

I. 17 Dec 82

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Yang Shangkun 6 Dec Report

OW170525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0021 GMF 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA) -- Report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee delivered at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 6 December 1982 by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee.

Deputies! Entrusted by the NPC Standing Committee, I hereby report to the session on the work of the Standing Committee.

During the past year since the closing of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, the Standing Committee has implemented the task of "continuing to strengthen legislative work" and laid down in the resolution of the session, and done a great deal of work in implementing China's major guideline for further economic readjustments and for the achievement of greater political stability, and in triumphantly bringing about a tremendous historical change in China.

**Continue To Strengthen Legislative Work**

To develop socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system and institutionalize and legalize socialist democracy is the common aspiration of all the people in the country. Therefore, the Standing Committee has, in the past year, focused its attention on strengthening legislative work, consolidating the system of the people's democratic dictatorship and ensuring the smooth progress of the socialist modernization program.

The Standing Committee decided to make public the "draft revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" for nationwide discussion by people of all nationalities. The constitution is the fundamental law of the state and the revision of the constitution is a major event in the political life of the people of all nationalities in our country. In April of this year, the Standing Committee, in its 23rd session, accepted the proposal put forward by the Committee for Revision of the Constitution and decided to promulgate the draft revised constitution. From May to August of this year, the state organs at all levels, army units, government and party organizations, mass organizations, various enterprises and undertakings, schools and residential districts, rural communes and production teams and other basic-level units throughout the country have organized the broad masses of people to conscientiously discuss the draft revised constitution and offered many important views and proposals for making further changes. Compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and Chinese residents abroad have also offered some excellent viewpoints. On the basis of views presented by various circles, the Committee for Revision of the Constitution has formally submitted the draft revised constitution to the session for deliberation and approval after making further changes. The adoption and implementation of the new constitution will mark a new stage for the development of socialist democracy and the establishment of a legal system in China.

During this year, the Standing Committee has also examined and adopted several basic laws and decrees. According to a related resolution adopted at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, the Standing Committee has adopted and promulgated the "Law of Civil Procedure of the People's Republic of China (for trial implementation)", which has been implemented on a trial basis from 1 October of this year. Its promulgation and trial implementation will play a positive role in ensuring, through legal procedures, the implementation of all civil and economic laws and relevant administrative decrees, in maintaining public order and in guaranteeing the modernization program.

In the course of implementing the civil procedural law on a trial basis, we still need to continuously summarize our experience and make the necessary revisions. Then, submit the civil procedural law to the NPC for approval, promulgation and enactment. If we formulate a law from social practice and have it verified in social practice, this law is relatively adequate. This constitutes an important experience in our legislative work. In view of the serious damages to the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization caused by economic criminal activities, the Standing Committee has acted upon the request of the broad masses. It believes that it is necessary to severely punish, according to the law, criminals in the economic sphere. It promptly adopted the "Resolution for Severely Punishing Criminals Who Do Serious Damage to the Economy" in which it was stipulated that offenders will be given lenient treatment if they give themselves up within one month.

After it was announced, this resolution won warm support from all the people in the country. It has given economic criminals a tremendous shock. Those who have seriously violated the law and committed crimes in the economic sphere in many localities gave themselves up one after the other for lenient treatment. Now, initial achievements have been scored in this struggle, which is being intensified. We must take a firm grip on this struggle to the end. This is our important guarantee in adhering to the socialist road.

The situation in the past year has further indicated that with the growth of the socialist modernization program, it is increasingly necessary to enact economic laws. Law is part of the superstructure determined by the economic base, and in turn, serves the economic base. Law should develop along with social and economic development. The situation has demanded that we step up our efforts in working out various economic laws and decrees to directly reflect the economic base and readjust economic relations. From 1979 to the present moment, the NPC and its Standing Committee have adopted 12 economic laws and decrees including the "Regulations Concerning the Requisition of Land for State Construction," the "Law on Marine Environmental Protection of the PRC," the "Trademark Law of the PRC" and the "Food Hygiene Law of the PRC (for trial implementation)" ratified and adopted by the Standing Committee during the past year since the closing of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. The Standing Committee has also adopted the "Law for the Protection of Cultural Relics of the PRC." Since the enactment of these laws and regulations badly needed by the state for national economic and cultural development, some of them have already yielded initial results. The current focal point in enacting economic laws is that in addition to some basic law and regulations, it is necessary to formulate some laws and regulations to ensure the smooth fulfillment of the task for economic readjustments and consolidate the achievements in making economic reforms. On the basis of this requirement, the Legislative Affairs Commission under the NPC Standing Committee is jointly formulating some important economic laws and regulations with the relevant departments under the State Council. With progress in economic readjustment, reform of the economic systems and the growth of China's external economic relations, there will be more and more economic ties and cooperation with foreign countries. We need to further improve and strengthen our work in enacting economic laws including our work in enacting laws governing cooperation with foreign businessmen.

To strengthen and promote legislative work for minority nationalities is an important aspect in the establishment of the socialist legal system in China. The Nationalities Committee of the NPC is continuously drafting the law on national regional autonomy of the PRC jointly with the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and other relevant departments. The Nationalities Committee has also helped some national areas draft regulations for regional autonomy.

On the basis of the "Marriage Law of the PRC," autonomous regions such as Xinjiang, Xizang, Ningxia and Nei Monggol, and the two provinces of Sichuan and Qinghai, are drafting supplementary regulations or adaptations for enforcing the marriage law in national autonomous areas according to the actual conditions prevailing among the minority nationalities of the locality in regard to marriage and family relations.

On the basis of the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments of the PRC" formulated in 1979, the people's congresses and their standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have formulated and promulgated a number of local laws and regulations. Between November 1979 and September 1982, 355 local laws and bills were reported to the NPC Standing Committee for the record. Practice has shown that enactment of local laws and bills by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government according to law and in close connection with the actual needs in the areas will help various localities bring their initiative and enthusiasm into full play in light of local conditions, strengthen the legal system and safeguard and promote the development of the socialist modernization program.

Practice in the past year shows that effective enforcement of the laws and decrees enacted by the highest organ of state power and the local laws and regulations laid down by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government has played an important role in strengthening the system of the people's democratic dictatorship, bringing about a turn for the better in the standards of social conduct and social order and improving public security in our country. Now, our country has really gotten onto the right track of socialist legality, which is of great significance for carrying out the task of developing a high degree of socialist democracy set by the 12th party congress and for achieving lasting stability in our country.

A major question now in building our legal system is that the laws which have been enacted have not yet been fully respected and enforced, and that laws are not observed, nor are they strictly enforced. Many members of the NPC Standing Committee have raised this question at meetings. We hold that once a law is enacted, it must be strictly enforced. All state organs throughout the country must pay close attention to this question and firmly see to it that there are laws for people to follow, that these laws are observed, that their enforcement is strict and that lawbreakers are dealt with. They must ensure that the laws will become an inviolable force which everyone must observe.

The NPC Standing Committee has paid attention to the following several points in its legislative work over the past year:

First, laws should be enacted according to our country's actual conditions, and it is necessary to build an independent legal system with Chinese characteristics step by step in accordance with the principles of socialist legality. As far as the legal system is concerned, the constitution is the mother of laws. In the final analysis, however, all our laws are based on the realities of our country with a population of 1 billion and a territory of 9.6 million square kilometers. Reality is the basis on which laws are enacted. In enacting laws, we should first proceed from reality and make laws according to actual conditions mainly by summing up our country's historical and current experiences. The fine tradition and experiences of trying civil cases, such as mediating people's disputes, making a circuit of places to hear cases and handling cases on the spot, were summarized and written into the law of civil procedure promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee for trial implementation. Thus, this is a law with distinct Chinese characteristics. The basic experience we summarized from the modern history of our country is that we must uphold the four fundamental principles.

Thus, we, with perfect assurance, wrote the four fundamental principles into the draft revised constitution. Such is the constitution, and so are other laws such as criminal, civil and economic laws. The legal system we want to build is a socialist legal not a bourgeois legal system, much less a system as advocated by the Legalists. Of course, in enacting laws we should draw on foreign countries' experiences in legislative work. However, such experiences must be used to serve China's socialist democracy and legal system.

Second, in enacting laws we must fully follow the mass line, cater to the needs of the 1 billion people and serve their interests. Since laws are to be observed by the masses of people, this calls for us to enact laws in a highly objective and democratic way by discovering contradictions, problems and views in all quarters; soliciting the opinions of the masses; pooling their wisdom; and summing up as many correct ideas as possible on the basis of a high degree of democracy. Only thus can the laws enacted serve the highest interests of the majority of people and be enforceable. In the past year, the NPC Standing Committee has enacted laws and decrees after making serious studies and repeated revisions. For example, the NPC Standing Committee began to draft the "Food Hygiene Law of the PRC (for trial implementation)" in April 1981, called more than 20 meetings to discuss it and had the first and second drafts of the law printed and distributed to various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government to repeatedly solicit people's opinions on the drafts. While drafting the law, the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee also held several discussions on it. Only when a law is enacted in this way can it better serve the interests of the socialist cause and the people.

Third, it is necessary to exercise prudence in enacting laws and ensure their validity and continuity for a long period of time. We must do our legislative work vigorously, earnestly and carefully, not perfunctorily and tediously. In view of the current task in legislation, especially the heavy task in enacting economic laws, we should concentrate our efforts and first formulate laws and bills that are urgently needed in order of importance and urgency and in a planned and systematic manner. Because China's economic systems are still undergoing reform and some important reforms are still in the experimental stage, new economic laws should be instituted after summarizing experience. The formulation of laws in which we still lack experience should be temporarily delayed. In the past year, we have formulated the "Regulations Concerning Requisition of Land for State Construction" and other economic laws which are urgently needed by national construction. With prudence, we spent a long time in formulating and repeatedly revising some economic laws in order to give them further thought and make them more comprehensive and practical. Some of the laws which have been promulgated are still not satisfactory. Additions and amendments are needed for these laws for some time after they are put into practice. In revising laws, it is necessary to pay attention to their validity and continuity for a long period of time.

#### **Hear the State Council's Work Reports**

In performing its supervisory role in the past year, the Standing Committee heard and examined reports submitted by the State Council on the economic readjustment and reform of the council's organizations.

The Standing Committee heard the council's reports on the 1982 draft plan on economic and social development, the draft state budget for 1982, and the final state accounts for 1981. The deputies held earnest discussions on these reports. While affirming the work achievements in the course of discussion, many deputies put forward constructive opinions and proposals concerning the change in the overcentralized use of state funds, opposition to waste and the import of unnecessary items, the increase of investment in education, and the continuous improvement of the people's livelihood. These proposals have either been answered, adopted and put into practice, or are still under study by the State Council.

They have greatly promoted the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading and enabled the national economy to embark on a steady and healthy road.

The reform of the State Council's organizations is an important matter concerning the success or failure of our socialist modernization program and a fundamental guarantee for adhering to the socialist road, which has far-reaching significance. To discuss and make wise decisions on this matter which attracted the attention of the people of the whole country, the Standing Committee held three meetings especially to discuss this matter. The meetings heard State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Restructuring of the State Council," "Implementation Plan for the Restructuring of the State Council," and explanation on the progress in restructuring the State Council. After conscientious examination of the report and plan, the deputies held that the State Council had scored an achievement in initially solving, within a short time, the problem accumulated over the years. The smooth completion of the restructuring of the organizations will give a strong impetus to solving the problems of the failure to draw a distinction between the party and the government and of overstaffing, overcoming bureaucracy, raising work efficiency, and promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. At the same time, the deputies put forward opinions and proposals, including institutionalizing the restructuring of the organizations, refraining from setting up new organizations in a disguised form, enforcing the retirement system, refraining from setting up too many posts of advisers, and intensifying the rotational training of cadres. Along with progress in the restructuring of the organizations, attention should be paid to organizing and setting up new ministries and commissions under the State Council and to appointing new leading bodies. For this purpose, the Standing Committee has, in the past years, appointed and removed staff members in line with the requirement of making the ranks of cadres younger and more revolutionized, knowledgeable and professional, thereby promoting the smooth cooperation among and succession of the new to the old cadres of the State Council and its subordinate organs.

#### Ratify International Treaties and Develop Relations With Parliaments of Foreign Countries

In conducting international affairs and developing relations with parliaments of foreign countries in the past year, the Standing Committee has regarded the opposition against hegemonism and safeguarding of universal peace as important tasks. The Standing Committee ratified the "Convention Banning or Limiting the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which Are Regarded as Having Excessive Destructibility or Indiscriminate Killing and Damaging Power," the "Convention on the Status of Refugees," and the "Protocol on the Status of Refugees." As a whole, these international treaties reflect the lawful wish and demand of the Third World countries and are conducive to the struggle waged by our country together with the Third World countries for opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. The Standing Committee also ratified the PRC-Yugoslavia consular treaty, thereby opening up a nevera in consular relations between the two countries.

In the past year, the Standing Committee sent delegations led by Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong and Zhu Xuefan, respectively, to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Senegal, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand and received parliamentary delegations or leaders from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Australia, the Sudan, Colombia, Norway, France, Britain and the United States. Friendly exchanges with parliaments of the Third World countries have deepened friendship and understanding between China and developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Parliamentarians from the Third World countries said that through their visits, they gained a further understanding of a great country, found a real friend and that despite differences in social systems, customs, races and colors, they are closely linked with the Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding universal peace. We have also further developed our good relations with parliaments and people of other countries in the past year. Along with the development of economic construction in China and the strengthening of relations with foreign countries, friendly exchanges with parliaments of foreign countries will further increase. We should intensify the work in this field and further expand and develop ties with parliaments of foreign countries in order to promote understanding and friendship between the Chinese and other people in the world.

In the past year, the Standing Committee has also done a big job in processing motions and letters from the deputies and stepping up contacts with local people's congress standing committees. All the 2,318 motions presented by the deputies at the last session have been processed. The General Office of the Standing Committee has handled some 6,900 letters from the people and, with special emphasis on reinforcing the legal system and implementing policy, examined the handling of over 800 letters by localities and departments concerned.

The motions, appointments and removals approved by the Standing Committee in the past year have been printed and distributed to deputies. Please examine.

Fellow deputies! China has entered a new historical period to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. The new historical period has put forward new demands on the work of the NPC and its Standing Committee. The heavy historical task and people's trust require us to forge ahead and bring into full play the role of the supreme state power organ in the great struggle to unite the people of all nationalities in the country and, with self-reliance and hard efforts, gradually modernize industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology in order to build our country into a socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

#### NPC Organic Law

HK170826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[ "Organic Law of the NPC of the PRC adopted on 10 December 1982 at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC" ]

[Text] Chapter I: Session of the NPC

#### Article 1

A session of the NPC is convened in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the Constitution of the PRC.

The first session of the NPC is convened by the Standing Committee of the last NPC within 2 months after the completion of the election of deputies to the incumbent NPC.

#### Article 2

One month before a session of the NPC is to be held, the NPC Standing Committee should notify the deputies to the NPC of the date of the meeting and proposed main items on the agenda.

This stipulation does not apply to provisionally-held sessions of the NPC.

**Article 3**

The Credentials Committee of the Standing Committee of the NPC examines the credentials of the deputies to the NPC after they have been elected.

The Standing Committee of the NPC confirms, in light of the report of the Credentials Committee, the credentials of the deputies or nullifies the election of a particular deputy, and announces the list of deputies before the first session of the incumbent NPC.

Examination of the credentials of the deputies to the NPC elected in a by-election is conducted according to the preceding provision.

**Article 4**

Deputies to the NPC form delegations according to their electoral units. Each delegation chooses a head and deputy head for each delegation.

Before each session of the NPC, a delegation discusses the preparatory items of the meeting put forward by the NPC Standing Committee; during the session, it considers the various proposals of the NPC and may express, by the head of the delegation or the representative chosen by the delegation at the meeting of the presidium or the full session of the congress, its views on the proposals under consideration.

**Article 5**

A preparatory meeting is held by each session of the NPC to elect a presidium and a secretary general of the current session and to approve the agenda of the current session and the decisions on other preparatory items.

A preparatory meeting is presided over by the Standing Committee of the NPC. The preparatory meeting of the first session of the NPC is presided over by the Standing Committee of the last NPC.

**Article 6**

A presidium presides over a session of the NPC.

A presidium usually chooses rotating executive chairmen of the session.

A presidium chooses permanent chairman to convene and preside over the meetings of the presidium.

**Article 7**

A session of the NPC sets up a secretariat which works under the leadership of a secretary general.

There are several deputy secretaries general in a session of the NPC. The choice of deputy secretaries general is to be decided by a presidium.

**Article 8**

Those on the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate attend the session of the NPC as nonvoting deputies; the responsible persons of other relevant institutions and organizations may, at the approval of the presidium, attend the session of the NPC as nonvoting deputies.

**Article 9**

The presidium, Standing Committee and various special committees of the NPC, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate may submit to the NPC bills and proposals within the scope of functions and powers of the NPC and the presidium is to decide whether to submit them to various delegations for consideration, or submit them to the relevant special committees for consideration and submission of report and then, after consideration, decide to submit them to the full session for a vote.

**Article 10**

A delegation or more than 30 deputies may submit to the NPC bills and proposals within the scope of functions and powers of the NPC and the presidium is to decide whether to place them on the agenda of the meeting, or first submit them to the relevant special committees for consideration and suggestion of their suitability to be placed on the agenda, and then decide whether or not to place them on the agenda.

**Article 11**

Examination should be stopped on bills put forward to the NPC, if advocates request their withdrawal before they are put to a vote.

**Article 12**

The sessions of the NPC should act in accordance with relevant stipulations of the PRC Constitution in adopting resolutions on amendments to the constitution, laws and other bills.

**Article 13**

The candidates for the chairman, the vice chairman, the secretary general and other members of the NPC Standing Committee, the president and the vice president of the PRC, the chairman of the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate shall be recommended by the presidium of the NPC to the delegations to the NPC for deliberation and discussion. The nameslist of formal candidates shall be determined by the presidium in accordance with the opinion of the majority.

**Article 14**

Candidates for the premier and other members of the State Council and members of the Central Military Commission, with the exception of its chairman, shall be recommended in accordance with the stipulations in the constitution.

**Article 15**

More than three delegations or more than one-tenth of the deputies to the NPC may submit bills to recall or remove from office the members of the NPC Standing Committee, the president and vice president of the PRC, the members of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The presidium submits them to the NPC for discussion and examination.

**Article 16**

A delegation or more than 30 deputies to the NPC, during its sessions, has the right to put toward bills of inquiry in written form to the State Council and its ministries and commissions.

The presidium decides whether these organs shall make a written reply, or their leaders shall make a verbal reply at the sessions of the presidium, or at meetings of relevant specific committees, or else at meetings of the relevant delegation. When the reply is made at the sessions of the presidium or at meetings of relevant specific committees, the head of the delegation or the deputies who address inquiries may attend the meetings as non-voting participants and state their views.

#### Article 17

When the NPC discusses and examines bills, deputies may make inquiries to the related state organs, which shall dispatch their staff to give explanations at group meetings of deputies or at meetings of delegations.

#### Article 18

When an election is held and resolutions are passed at the sessions of the NPC, the presidium votes by secret ballot, or votes by a show of hands, or by some other form.

#### Article 19

During the NPC sessions, necessary simultaneous interpretation installations should be prepared for deputies of minority nationalities.

#### Article 20

The NPC sessions are open to the public. Secret meetings, when necessary, may be held at the discretion of the presidium and delegation members.

#### Article 21

Suggestions, criticism and opinions made by deputies to the NPC or its Standing Committee in various aspects of their work will be conveyed by the working bodies of the NPC Standing Committee for study and handling to the relevant organs and organizations, which are obliged to answer.

### Chapter II: The Standing Committee of the NPC

#### Article 22

The Standing Committee of the NPC exercises the functions and powers as stipulated by the Constitution of the PRC.

#### Article 23

The Standing Committee of the NPC is composed of the following members: the chairman; the vice chairmen; the secretary general; and other members.

Members of the Standing Committee are elected by the NPC from its deputies.

Members of the Standing Committee shall not hold posts in organs of state administration and judicial or procuratorial organs. If one holds any of the above-mentioned posts, he must resign his position on the Standing Committee.

#### Article 24

The chairman of the Standing Committee presides over the work of the Standing Committee and convenes its sessions. The vice chairmen and the secretary general assist the chairman in his work. Mandated by the chairman, the vice chairmen may exercise part of his functions and powers.

When the chairman is unable to work for health reasons, or when he is absent, the Standing Committee shall choose one of its vice chairmen to act on behalf of the chairman until he recovers, or until the NPC elects a new chairman.

Article 23

The chairman, vice chairman and secretary general of the Standing Committee constitute the committee Chairman's Council which deals with the following major routine work of the Standing Committee:

1. Decides the duration of each meeting of the Standing Committee and works out the draft of the agenda for the meeting;
2. Decides whether to submit the motions and inquiries handed to the Standing Committee to relevant specific committees for examination and approval or to the plenary session of the Standing Committee for examination and approval;
3. Offers guidance to and promotes coordination between various specific committees in doing routine work;
4. Deals with other important routine work of the Standing Committee.

Article 24

The Deputy Credentials Examination Committee is set up under the Standing Committee.

The director, deputy directors and members of the Deputy Credentials Examination Committee are nominated by the committee Chairman's Council from among the members of the Standing Committee and are approved by the Standing Committee session.

Article 25

The Standing Committee sets up a General Office which is under the jurisdiction of the secretary general.

The Standing Committee appoints several deputy secretaries general, with appointments and removals being submitted by the chairman to the Standing Committee for approval.

Article 26

The Standing Committee may establish a work committee according to needs.

The appointments and removals of the director, deputy directors and members of the work committee should be submitted by the chairman to the Standing Committee for approval.

Article 27

The meeting of the standing committee is convened, generally once every 2 months, by the chairman.

Article 28

When the Standing Committee holds meetings, the people's congresses of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government can send the director or one of the deputy directors of their standing committees to attend the meeting as nonvoting delegates and offer their opinions.

Article 29

Bills and other motions which the Standing Committee examines and discusses must be approved by more than half of the total number of Standing Committee members.

Article 30

All specific committees of the NPC, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate are authorized to put forward motions to the Standing Committee, which are within the authority of the Standing Committee.

It is decided by the committee Chairmen's Council whether the motions are to be submitted to the Standing Committee session for examination and approval, whether they should first be submitted to relevant specific committees for examination and approval and for a written report on them before submitting them to the Standing Committee meeting.

Groups of over 10 members of the Standing Committee may put forward motions to the Standing Committee, which are within the authority of the Standing Committee. It is decided by the committee Chairmen's Council whether the motions are to be submitted to the Standing Committee session for examination and approval, or whether they should first be submitted to relevant specific committees for examination and approval and for a written report before a further decision is made on whether they are submitted to the Standing Committee session for examination and approval.

#### Article 33

During the Standing Committee meeting, groups of over 10 members of the Standing Committee may make written inquiries to the Standing Committee on the work of the State Council and the ministries and committees under the State Council. It is decided by the committee Chairmen's Council whether the inquiries are submitted to the organizations which are inquired for written reply or are replied to orally by the leaders of the organizations the inquiry is directed to at the Standing Committee meeting or at relevant committee meetings. When a reply is to be made at a specific committee meeting, the questioners may attend the meeting and offer their opinions.

#### Article 34

The Standing Committee must work out a work report to the NPC during each NPC session.

### Chapter III: Committees of the NPC

#### Article 35

The NPC establishes a nationalities committee, a committee in charge of legal affairs, a committee in charge of financial and economic affairs, a committee in charge of education, science, culture and public health, a committee in charge of foreign affairs, a committee in charge of overseas Chinese affairs and other specific committees the NPC deems necessary. All specific committees are under the leadership of the NPC and, when the NPC is not in session, under the leadership of the NPC Standing Committee.

All specific committees are composed of a director, several deputy directors and several members.

The directors, deputy directors and members of the specific committees are nominated by the presidium from among the delegates and are approved by the NPC. When the NPC is not in session, the NPC Standing Committee may make additional appointments of one or two deputy directors and some members of the specific committees on the nomination of the committee Chairmen's Council and the approval of the Standing Committee meeting.

#### Article 36

The directors of various specific committees preside over the meetings and take care of the work of the committees. The deputy directors assist the directors in their work.

All specific committees can appoint several specialists as advisers in accordance with the needs of their work. The advisers can attend committee meetings as nonvoting delegates and give their opinions.

The appointments and removals of the advisers must be approved by the NPC Standing Committee.

Article 37

The work of various special committee's is as follows:

1. Examining and approving the resolutions submitted by the presidium or the NPC Standing Committee;
2. Submitting to the NPC presidium or the NPC Standing Committee resolutions related to the committees themselves which fall within the province of the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee;
3. Examining the administrative laws and regulations, decisions and decrees of the State Council, the decrees, instructions and regulations of various departments and committees under the State Council, the regional laws and regulations and resolutions of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and their standing committees, and the decisions, decrees and regulations of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government — which are brought up by the NPC Standing Committee and incompatible with the constitution and the law — and submitting relevant reports;
4. Examining questions raised by the presidium or the NPC Standing Committee and listening to the answers of cross-examined organs, and submitting reports to the presidium or the NPC Standing Committee when the need to do so arises;
5. Investigating and studying questions related to the committees themselves which fall within the province of the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee, and putting forth suggestions.

The nationalities committee may also investigate and study the question of strengthening national unity and put forth suggestions; it may examine and approve the autonomy regulations and special regulations for an autonomous region that an autonomous region submits to the NPC Standing Committee for approval, and submit reports to the NPC Standing Committee.

The law committee examines and approves draft laws submitted to the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee; other special committees put forth views on relevant draft laws submitted to the law committee.

Article 38

The NPC or the NPC Standing Committee can organize an investigation committee on special problems. The organizational structure of the investigation committee and its work are decided upon by the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee.

Chapter IV: Deputies to the NPC

Article 39

The NPC deputies have a tenure of 5 years in office lasting from the first session of the NPC of a given term to the first session of the NPC of the next term.

Article 40

The NPC deputies must in an exemplary way observe the constitution and the law and keep state secrets, and must also help with the implementation of the constitution and the law in the course of any production, work, or social activity which they take up.

Article 41

The NPC deputies should maintain close contact with the units from which they were originally elected and the people and may attend the sessions of the people's congresses of these units as observers, listening to and reflecting the people's opinions and demands and striving to serve the people.

Article 42

While attending the NPC sessions and carrying out their other duties as deputies, the NPC deputies are given appropriate subsidies and other material incentives by the state in light of their actual needs.

Article 43

NPC deputies and personnel making up the NPC standing committee are not subject to punishment by law for their speeches and votes at various meetings of the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee.

Article 44

Without the permission of the presidium and without the permission of the NPC Standing Committee during the closing period of the NPC, the NPC deputies are immune from detention or judgment on criminal charges.

If an NPC deputy is detained as a criminal caught in, before or immediately after the act, the public security organ detaining him must immediately make a report to the presidium or the NPC Standing Committee.

Article 45

The NPC deputies are subject to supervision by the units from which they were originally elected. These units have the right to dismiss their own elected deputies.

The dismissal of NPC deputies must be approved by more than half of all deputies in the unit from which they were originally elected.

With the approval of more than half of the constituent personnel, the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government can, during the closing period of the people's congresses at their own levels, dismiss individual NPC deputies elected at their levels.

The dismissed deputies can attend the congresses at aforementioned levels, or make complaints in writing.

The resolution on the dismissal of a deputy must be reported to the NPC Standing Committee for the record.

Article 46

When an NPC deputy is absent for special reasons, the unit from which he was originally elected can elect an additional deputy. The standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government can, during the closing period of the people's congresses at their own levels, in addition elect individual NPC deputies in place of those absent.

**People's Congress Electoral Law**

SW160943 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- The electoral law for the NPC and local people's congresses of the PRC (adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth NPC on 1 July 1979 and revised in accordance with the 'Resolution on Revision of Certain Stipulations of the Electoral Law for the NPC and Local People's Congresses of the PRC' adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 10 December 1982)

**Table of Contents**

- Chapter I: General Provisions
- Chapter II: Number of Deputies to Local People's Congresses
- Chapter III: Number of Deputies to the NPC
- Chapter IV: Elections Among National Minorities
- Chapter V: Zoning of Electoral Districts
- Chapter VI: Registration of Voters
- Chapter VII: Nomination of Candidates for Deputies
- Chapter VIII: Election Procedures
- Chapter IX: Supervision, Recall and By-Elections of Deputies
- Chapter X: Sanctions for Disruption of Elections
- Chapter XI: Appendix

**Chapter I: General Provisions****Article 1**

The electoral law for the NPC and local people's congresses is formulated in accordance with the PRC Constitution.

**Article 2**

Deputies to the NPC and to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, cities with administrative districts under them, and autonomous prefectures shall be elected by the people's congresses at the next lower level.

Deputies to the people's congresses of cities without administrative districts under them, municipal districts, counties, autonomous counties, townships, nationality townships and towns shall be elected directly by the voters.

**Article 3**

All citizens of the PRC who have reached the age of 18, shall have the right to vote and to be elected, irrespective of nationality, race, sex, occupation, social origin, religion, education, property status and length of residence.

Persons who have been deprived of political rights according to law shall not have the right to vote or to be elected.

**Article 4**

Each voter shall have only one vote in an election.

**Article 5**

The PLA shall conduct separate elections, and regulations governing such elections shall be made separately.

**Article 6**

The NPC and the people's congresses of localities with a comparatively large number of returned overseas Chinese should have, among their deputies, an appropriate number of deputies who are returned overseas Chinese.

**Article 7**

The NPC Standing Committee shall preside over the election of deputies to the NPC. The standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, cities with administrative districts under them, and autonomous prefectures shall preside over the election of deputies to the people's congresses at their own level. Prior to the inauguration of the standing committees of local people's congresses, the election of deputies shall be presided over by local administrative organs.

Election committees shall be established in cities without administrative districts under them, municipal districts, counties, autonomous counties, townships, nationality townships and towns to preside over the election of deputies to the people's congresses at their own level. The election committees of cities without administrative districts under them, municipal districts, counties and autonomous counties shall be under the leadership of the standing committees of the people's congresses at their own level. The election committees of townships, nationality townships and towns shall be under the leadership of the people's governments of the townships, nationality townships and towns.

**Article 8**

The election expenses for the NPC and the local people's congresses at all levels shall be disbursed by the national treasury.

**Chapter II: Number of Deputies to Local People's Congresses****Article 9**

The number of deputies to local people's congresses at all levels shall be decided by the standing committees of the people's congresses of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government themselves in accordance with the principle of providing convenience for convening meetings and discussing and solving problems and ensuring that various nationalities, areas and circles have an adequate number of deputies; the number of deputies so decided shall be reported to the NPC Standing Committee for the record.

**Article 10**

The number of deputies to the people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties and autonomous counties shall be allocated by the standing committees of the people's congresses at their own level, in accordance with the principle that the number of people represented by each rural deputy is four times the number of people represented by each town deputy. Townships, nationality townships and towns with exceptionally small populations should also be represented.

The standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may set a ratio smaller than four to one, even to the extent of one to one, between the number of people represented by a rural deputy and the number of people represented by a town deputy, or by a deputy of an enterprise or institution not under the leadership of the people's government at or below county level, in the administrative area of a county or autonomous county, if the town has an exceptionally large population, or if the workers and staff of the enterprise or institution account for a fairly large portion of the county's total population.

#### Article 11

In municipalities directly under the central government, cities and municipal districts, the number of people represented by a rural deputy should be greater than the number of people represented by an urban deputy.

#### Article 12

The number of deputies to the people's congresses of provinces and autonomous regions shall be allocated by the standing committees of the provincial and autonomous regional people's congresses, in accordance with the principle that the number of people represented by each rural deputy is five times the number of people represented by each urban deputy.

#### Chapter III: Number of Deputies to the NPC

#### Article 13

Deputies to the NPC shall be elected by the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and by the PLA.

The number of deputies to the NPC shall not exceed 3,500. The distribution of the number of deputies shall be decided by the NPC Standing Committee in accordance with existing conditions.

#### Article 14

The number of deputies to the NPC to be elected by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall be allocated by the NPC Standing Committee in accordance with the principle that the number of people represented by each rural deputy is eight times the number of people represented by each urban deputy.

#### Article 15

Deputies to the NPC from national minorities shall be elected by the people's congresses of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, according to the numbers assigned by the NPC Standing Committee, based on the population and distribution of the national minorities. A national minority with an exceptionally small population shall have at least one deputy.

#### Chapter IV: Elections Among National Minorities

#### Article 16

In areas where national minorities live in compact communities, each national minority shall have its deputy to the local people's congress.

Where the population of a national minority exceeds 15 percent of the total local population, the number of people represented by each deputy of that national minority shall be equivalent to the number of people represented by each of the other deputies to the local people's congress.

Where the population of a national minority is less than 15 percent of the total local population, the number of people represented by each deputy of that national minority may be 1/2 the number of people represented by each of the other deputies to the local people's congress. The standing committees of provincial and autonomous regional people's congresses may set the number of people represented by each deputy of an autonomous county with an exceptionally small population practicing regional autonomy at less than 1/2 the number of people represented by each deputy of other counties. Each other nationality with an exceptionally small population should have at least one deputy.

#### Article 17

The stipulations under Article 16 of this law are applicable to the election of deputies of other national minorities and the Han nationality to the people's congresses of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties and of townships, nationality townships and towns where national minorities live in compact communities.

#### Article 18

National minorities living in scattered groups should elect their deputies to the local people's congresses, and the number of people represented by each of these deputies may be less than the number of people represented by each other deputy to the local people's congress.

The preceding stipulations are applicable to the election of other deputies of minority and Han nationalities living in scattered groups, in areas where national minorities live in compact communities, to the people's congress of an autonomous region, autonomous prefecture, autonomous county, township, nationality township and town.

#### Article 19

In cities, municipal districts, counties, townships, nationality townships and towns where minority nationalities live in compact communities, the election of deputies to their people's congresses shall be voted on, either individually or collectively, by the minority electorates, according to relations between the minority nationalities and their state of residence in the localities.

The preceding stipulation applies to the people's congresses in autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures, autonomous counties and in townships, nationality townships and towns where minority nationalities reside in compact communities, for the election of deputies from among the local people of other minority and Han nationalities.

#### Article 20

Written nationality languages commonly used in the localities shall be used in electoral documents, namelists of voters, voters' identity cards, namelists of candidates for deputy, deputies' election certificates and seals of election committees formulated or promulgated by autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

#### Article 21

Other matters concerning elections by minority nationalities shall be handled by referring to the stipulations under the relevant articles of this law.

**Chapter V: Zoning of Electoral Districts**

**Article 22**

The number of deputies to the people's congresses in cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, counties, autonomous counties, townships, nationality townships and towns shall be allocated to the electoral districts where the election is held. The zoning of electoral districts shall be decided on the basis of production units, units of establishments, work units and state of residence.

**Chapter VI: Registration of Voters**

**Article 23**

The registration of voters shall be conducted on the basis of electoral districts.

People suffering from mental disorder and incapable of exercising the right to vote and the right to be elected shall not be included in the namelist of voters.

**Article 24**

Namelists of voters shall be made public and voters' identity cards issued 30 days prior to the date of election.

**Article 25**

Anyone who has different opinions on a voters' namelist may file a petition with the election committee. An election committee shall decide on handling this petition within 3 days. A petitioner may appeal to the people's court if he objects to the decision on the handling of his petition. The judgment of the people's court shall be final.

**Chapter VII: Nomination of Candidates for Deputies**

**Article 26**

Candidates for deputy to the national and local people's congresses shall be nominated on the basis of electoral districts or electoral units.

The CPC, various democratic parties and mass organizations may either jointly or individually recommend their candidates for deputy. Any voter or deputy may, with three or more people supporting his proposal, also recommend a candidate. When recommending a candidate, the candidate's background shall be submitted to the election committee.

**Article 27**

The number of candidates for deputies to the national and local people's congresses shall be larger than the number of deputies to be elected.

The number of candidates for deputy to be directly elected by the voters shall be from 1 1/2 to double the number of deputies to be elected; the number of candidates for deputy to be elected by various local people's congresses to the people's congresses a level higher shall be from 1 1/5 to 1 1/2 times greater than the number of deputies to be elected.

**Article 28**

Candidates for deputy to the people's congresses to be directly elected by the voters shall be nominated by the electorates in the various electoral districts and units. The name lists of candidates nominated as deputy by various quarters and the background data on these candidates shall be collected by the election committee and made public 20 days prior to the date of election for repeated discussion and democratic consultation by voter groups of the respective electoral districts. Where the number of candidates nominated is too large, a preliminary election may be held to decide a formal name list of candidates, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of voters. Such name list shall be made public 5 days prior to the date of the election.

When deputies to the people's congresses at the next higher level are elected by the respective people's congresses, at or above county level, the name lists of candidates nominated by deputies of the respective people's congresses and by the CPC, various democratic parties and mass organizations shall be collected by the presidiums of the people's congresses at the respective levels and the presidiums shall organize the entire body of their deputies to hold repeated discussion and democratic consultation on the name lists. Where the number of candidates nominated is too large, a preliminary election may be held to decide on a formal name list of candidates, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of deputies.

**Article 29**

When the local people's congresses, at or above county level, elect deputies to the people's congresses at the next higher level, the candidates nominated as deputy shall not be confined to the deputies of the respective people's congress themselves.

**Article 30**

The election committee shall brief voters on the candidates for deputy. Parties, organizations and voters who have nominated candidates for deputy may brief voters on their candidates at meetings of voter groups. However, such briefings shall be halted on the date of the election.

**Chapter VIII: Election Procedures****Article 31**

When a direct election of people's congress deputies is held, the various electoral districts shall set up ballot centers or call election meetings. Ballot centers or election meetings shall be presided over by the election committee.

**Article 32**

Election of deputies to people's congresses at the next higher level by the local people's congresses, at or above county level, shall be held under the auspices of the presidiums of the respective people's congresses.

**Article 33**

The method of secret ballot shall be adopted to elect deputies to the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels.

A voter who is illiterate or disabled and cannot complete his ballot paper, may entrust a person to complete it.

Article 34

A voter may cast a ballot of approval or objection for a candidate for deputy, may vote for any other eligible citizen and may also abstain from voting.

Article 35

A voter, who is in another locality during the time of an election, may entrust another voter, by written authorization, with a proxy vote, but not without prior approval from the election committee.

Article 36

When balloting is concluded, ballot supervisors elected by the voters, vote-counting and election committee personnel shall check the number of people casting votes against the number of votes cast and make a record of them, which shall be signed by the ballot supervisors.

Article 37

Ballots shall be declared null and void in an election when their number is larger than the number of people casting votes, and deemed valid when their number is smaller than the number of people casting votes.

A ballot paper shall be nullified when it bears more names than the number of deputies to be elected and deemed valid when the names are fewer than the number of deputies to be elected.

Article 38

Candidates for deputy to the people's congresses at all levels are considered elected only when they obtain more than 1/2 the votes of the electoral districts or more than 1/2 the votes of the representatives of the electoral units.

When the number of deputy candidates having obtained more than 1/2 the votes cast exceeds the number of deputies to be elected, those who have obtained the most votes are considered elected. When the votes obtained are equal, and it is impossible to determine who is elected, another election shall be conducted for the candidates who have obtained an equal number of votes.

When the number of deputy candidates having obtained more than 1/2 the votes cast falls below the number of deputies to be elected, another election shall be held from among the deputy candidates who have failed to be elected for the balance of the deputies to be elected; those who have obtained the most votes are considered elected. However, they must obtain no less than 1/3 of the votes cast.

Article 39

The election committee or the presidium of the people's congress shall determine the validity or invalidity of the result of an election, in accordance with this law, and announce it accordingly.

Chapter IX: Supervision, Recall and By-Election of Deputies

Article 40

All deputies to the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels shall be subjected to supervision by the voters and their respective electoral units. The voters and electoral units shall have the right to recall the deputies they elect.

The recall of a deputy directly elected by the voters shall be approved by more than 1/2 the voters in the electoral district from which he was elected; the recall of deputies elected by people's congresses at various levels shall be approved by more than 1/2 the deputies of the respective people's congresses, or approved by more than 1/2 the members of their standing committees when they are not in session. The deputies recalled may attend the above-mentioned meetings to appeal or submit a written appeal. The resolution on a recall shall be reported to the standing committee of the people's congress at the next higher level for the record.

#### Article 41

Any citizen or unit may demand the recall of a deputy who violates the law and discipline or is found to be seriously derelict in his duty.

The demand for the recall of deputies by citizens or units may be submitted to the standing committees of people's congresses at various levels. The organ which accepts and hears the case must organize a timely investigation and also hear the appeal of the accused deputy.

When the charges against a deputy are verified through investigation, his case shall be turned over for recall to the electoral district or electoral unit which elected him.

#### Article 42

When a deputy's position becomes vacant during his tenure in office, a by-election shall be held in the electoral district or electoral unit which elected him.

When deputies to local people's congresses at various levels are transferred or move out of their administrative districts during their tenure in office, they are automatically disqualified as deputies and by-elections shall be held to fill the positions they vacate.

When local people's congresses, at or above county level, are not in session, by-elections of deputies to the people's congresses at the next higher level may be held by the standing committees of the respective people's congresses.

#### Chapter X: Sanctions for Disruption of Elections

##### Article 43

In order to safeguard the voters' freedom to exercise their right to vote and stand for election, disciplinary or criminal sanctions shall be taken, according to law, against persons engaged in the following illegal activities:

1. Those who resort to violence, intimidation, deception, bribery or other illegal means to disrupt an election or prevent a voter from freely exercising his right to vote and stand for election;
2. Those who forge electoral documents, make false reports on the number of votes or commit other violations of the law;
3. Those who suppress or take reprisals against those who file charges or reports on illegal activities or against those who demand the recall of a deputy.

#### Chapter XI: Appendix

##### Article 44

The standing committee of the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may formulate detailed rules and regulations on elections for implementation in accordance with this law and report the rules and regulations to the NPC Standing Committee for the record.

I. 17 Dec 82

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
EAST REGION

01

FUJIAN PLANS MILITIA CONGRESS IN JANUARY

GW161227 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] According to reporters Lang Weijun and Fan Xinomeng, the provincial congress of advanced units and advanced individuals in militia work is scheduled to be held in Fuzhou in January next year. The office, in preparation for this congress, has been set up and has commenced work.

Tremendous progress has been made in militia work in our province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and a number of advanced units and advanced individuals have emerged. In order to sum up experience, commend the advanced and establish models to get the people further mobilized in creating a new situation for militia work in the province, the provincial government and the provincial military district, with the approval of the provincial CPC committee, decided to call the provincial congress of advanced units and advanced individuals in militia work.

To make this congress a success, Cen Dezi [0654 1795 3320], member of the standing committee and commander of the Fujian Provincial Military District, chaired the first preparatory meeting, at which it was decided that Lin Zhize [2651 3112 34190], deputy political commissar of the provincial military district; and Xia Yuiping [1115 0337 1627] and Xu Songrui [6079 2646 5399], director and deputy director of the political department; would be in charge of the preparatory work for this congress, and that a planning office would be set up in the political department of the provincial military district.

SHANDONG PLA UNITS TRAIN NEW PLATOON LEADERS

SK170919 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] A certain garrison regiment of the Jinan PLA units pays strong attention to training new platoon leaders among institute graduates and helps them master troop leadership as quickly as possible so as to take their places among companies. In the past 2 years, 27 institute graduates have been installed one after another as platoon leaders at this regiment.

In order to help them master and carry out troop leadership methods, the regiment conducted unified short-term education among them. Study material was compiled to assist the new platoon leaders on their weak points. The regiment also invited (Tiong Jianbing), a first-class people's hero and former deputy chief of staff, and six veteran cadres with rich experiences in leading troops to introduce their personal experiences from different angles. So the new platoon leaders are fully prepared.

Recently the political department of the Jinan PLA units relayed and popularized their experiences.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING RETURNS FROM NPC SESSION

GW161119 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The deputies and members of the CPPCC National Committee from our province who had attended the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee returned to Hangzhou by special plane this morning.

At 1000 today, when Tie Ying, Mao Qihua and other comrades, grinning from ear to ear, got off the plane, responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee stepped forward to cordially shake hands with them and extend greetings to them. They talked about spectacular events occurring during the NPC session. A warm atmosphere prevailed at the airport.

(Tao Jian), NPC deputy and deputy director of the organization department of the provincial party committee, told a reporter of this station: The atmosphere at the NPC session was very warm and applause lasted 2 to 3 minutes when the new constitution was adopted. This shows that the new constitution reflects the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Now that the state has a fundamental law to follow, the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is more reliably ensured. The situation has set new requirements for organizational work. We must do a good job in building leading bodies at various levels according to the requirement for cadres to be more revolutionary, younger, more educated and professionally more competent. With effective leading bodies, we will be able to ensure the implementation of the new constitution and the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

(Zhou Zuxiang), member of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the Zhejiang agricultural college, told the reporter: Now that the CPPCC has a new constitution, it should vigorously bring about a new situation in its work and give full play to its role in building a material and a spiritual civilization. He said: We should make wide contact through various channels with intellectuals in various fields. Learning from the revolutionary style, enthusiasm and dedicated spirit of Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, we should devote ourselves to the socialist modernization of the motherland.

Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee greeting the NPC deputies and members of the CPPCC National Committee at the airport were Xue Ju, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xing Xitao, Li Yifu, Mou Haixiu, Zhu Zhiguang and Peng Ruilin.

#### BRIEFS

SHANDONG ENERGY CONSERVATION -- The Shandong provincial industrial and communications front reduced relative energy consumption in 1982. According to statistics released by 320 enterprises with an annual coal consumption of over 10,000 tons, during the January-October period, the industrial output value increased by 4.2 percent over the corresponding 1981 period, while energy consumption increased by only .16 percent. Since 1980, the province's industrial and communications enterprises have invested 170 million yuan on 590 energy conservation projects and have completed over 70 percent of these projects by the end of September 1982, saving 580,000 tons of coal, 50 million kWh of electricity and 130,000 tons of oil annually. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 82 SK]

I. 17 Dec 82

F R C R E G I O N A L A F F A R S  
NORTH REGION

R 1

NEI MONGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS CPPCC SESSION

SK170246 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Ximin), the fifth session of the fourth autonomous regional CPPCC committee opened in Hohhot Municipality this morning. Attending are 290 CPPCC members from various nationalities and circles and from various democratic parties and mass organizations across the region, who are in high spirits and happily got together to discuss and devise ways to strive to consolidate or develop the patriotic united front and to create a new situation in the country's socialist modernization and in the CPPCC work.

The session opened at 0900 this morning amid the playing of the solemn national anthem. Following the announcement of the opening by Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, Wang Jiangong, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over the session. Participants unanimously approved the session's agenda and the nameslist of candidates for the motions' examination committee. Liang Yiming and Zhou Beifeng, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committees, made reports at the session on relaying the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and on the work report of the fourth regional CPPCC standing committee, respectively.

In his work report at the session reviewing the work done in the period since the fourth CPPCC session, Zhou Beifeng stated: Under the direct leadership of the regional CPC committee, the regional CPPCC committee has done a great deal of work and scored certain achievements in implementing the party's line, principles and policies and in creating a new situation in CPPCC work by focusing on economic construction. Zhou Beifeng stated: During this period, the regional CPPCC standing committee has done the following major work: 1) studied and implemented the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress; 2) studied and discussed the revised draft of constitution and the draft of CPPCC regulations and rules; 3) assisted the democratic parties to realize their plans for development; 4) studied and discussed the political life of the country and the region, economic construction and the CPPCC work concerned; and 5) earnestly dealt with the motions submitted by member at the fourth session and conducted investigations and studies on historical accounts of past events. Zhou Beifeng pointed out: The first session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee will be convened in the first half of 1983.

Attending the session were leading comrades from the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional people's government and the regional military district, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Wang Yilun, Shen Xinfu, Bo-Tu-Ba-Gen, Mao Xiushan, Cai Ying and Zhang Debin. Comrade Bu He addressed the session.

Attending the session were vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee including Wu Daping, Zhao Zhanshan, Ma-Qin-Yuang-He-Er, Hu Zhongda, Qi Yugecun, Wang Haishan and Wei Zhaorong. Attending the session as observers were responsible comrades from the regional CPC committee, various league and municipal CPC committees, the united front work departments and the CPPCC committees at all levels and from various democratic parties and mass organizations.

On the afternoon of 16 December, the session proceeded to group discussions.

SHANXI SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

SK170207 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Summary] The 18th meeting of the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Taiyuan on 16 December.

The meeting first adopted a decision on convening the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress in Taiyuan on 22 December. Committee Chairman Ruan Posheng, who presided, then conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. The meeting is dealing with various matters related to the forthcoming people's congress session.

TIANJIN TO HOLD PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION 23 DEC

SK170520 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The standing committee of the ninth municipal people's congress held its 24th meeting on 15-16 December. The meeting decided to convene the fourth session of the ninth municipal people's congress on 23 December.

Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee, including Liu Gang, Wang Enhui, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai and Xu Ming. Attending the meeting as observers were Chen ru, president of the municipal higher people's court; Fan Qingdian, chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; Lu Xuezhang, secretary general of the municipal people's government; and responsible comrades from the municipal CPPCC committee.

The meeting approved the draft agenda of the upcoming session and the namelist of candidates for the session's secretary general and presidium. It examined and approved the draft work reports submitted by the municipal people's government and by the municipal people's congress standing committee. The meeting also examined and approved the proposals on numbers of and the election of deputies and the draft of resolutions concerned. According to the municipal people's government's request, the meeting approved the temporary provisions on imposing duties for eliminating pollution in line with the State Council's instruction and the resolution on suspending the temporary provisions on imposing fines on enterprises that cause excess pollution, as well as some personnel changes.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN COTTON OUTPUT -- This year Tianjin has reaped a bumper harvest on the 158,000 mu of cottonfields. According to preliminary statistics, output of ginned cotton totals 9.14 million jin, quadrupling that in 1981. Per-unit output of ginned cotton reached 58 jin, an increase of 93 percent over last year. By the end of October, large numbers of cotton peasants had sold 2 million jin of ginned cotton to the state. [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

TIANJIN LAW INSTITUTE -- Tianjin spare-time institute for political science and law, the first professional law school in Tianjin, was officially set up on 11 November. Gu Linfang, deputy secretary general of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission under the CPC Central Committee, and Zhou Yu, first vice minister of justice, attended the opening ceremony and spoke. They said students majoring in law studies account for only 0.6 percent of the total enrollment of regular colleges. Therefore, in addition to full-time education, spare-time education on law is needed to meet the requirements of socialist modernization. [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

NEW TIANJIN BRIDGE -- The Central Square Bridge, another bridge spanning the Haihe River in Tianjin, was opened to traffic on 25 November. This bridge is 103 meters long and 15 meters wide. With the opening of this bridge, traffic interflow from both sides of Haihe River will be lightened. [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

I. 17 Dec 82

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST REGION

81

HEILONGJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT RELAYS NPC SPIRIT

SK170301 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 December, the provincial military district sponsored a wired broadcast rally to relay the spirit of Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. (Wang Xili), deputy to the Fifth NPC and political commissar of the provincial military district, delivered a report at the rally to relay the session's guidelines. He stated: Following the 12th CPC Congress, and while the people across the country are exerting efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the convocation of the NPC session is of great significance.

Zhao Xingyuan, political commissar of the provincial military district, addressed the rally. In his speech he urged cadres, fighters, staff and workers under the provincial military district, as well as their dependents, to earnestly implement the session's guidelines and to adopt various measures to widely publicize the spirit. Bearing in mind the actual situation in the PLA units, efforts should be made to conduct education among the units on socialist democracy and the legal system, particularly to study and master the new constitution and to strive to be models in studying, disseminating and implementing the new constitution. It is imperative to enhance confidence in the new constitution, heighten spirit and make new contributions to fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Economic Plan and to creating a new situation in the build-up of PLA units.

JILIN HOLDS OPEN TRIALS OF ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

SK161011 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpt] This morning, provincial-level organs held an open trial to sentence three serious economic criminals at the Changchun municipal gymnasium. At the open trial, judicial organs, according to law, sentenced the three serious economic criminals (Zhang Yunfeng), (Ma Hongjin) and (Huang Yunfeng) to fixed-term imprisonment. Before that, (Zhang Yunfeng) and (Ma Hongjin) had been expelled from the party by the party organizations to which they belonged.

Criminal (Zhang Yunfeng) was the head of the scientific and technical educational department of the Jilin provincial scientific and technical association. During his tenure of office, (Zhang Yunfeng) took advantage of his post and power and took illegal measures to embezzle over 30,000 yuan of public funds and public property. The Changchun Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Zhang Yunfeng) to 10 years' imprisonment on a charge of corruption.

Criminal (Ma Hongjin) was a worker in the office of a leading group for the Jilin provincial census. In the past few years, (Ma Hongjin) disregarded the party disciplines and the state law and took advantage of his work to embezzle over 4,700 yuan of public property. The Liaoyang District People's Court under the jurisdiction of Changchun Municipality sentenced (Ma Hongjin) to 6-years' imprisonment on a charge of corruption.

Criminal (Huang Yunfeng) was a technician at the (Jiaqigou) gold mine. Since 1980 he has extracted gold from an amalgamator and, while carrying out experiments in refining gold, has drawn much and returned less gold. By these foul means, he embezzled over 17,600 yuan of gold in all. The Chaoyang District People's Court under the jurisdiction of Changchun Municipality sentenced (Huang Yunfeng) to 5 years' imprisonment on a charge of corruption.

At the open trial, judicial organs declared, according to law, the arrests of five economic criminals including (Wei Fengshan), (Sun Zhixin), (Zhang Maokui), (Li Zhenyi) and (Cui Tengfeng) who were working at organs and units directly under the jurisdiction of the province.

The judicial organs also declared that (Ma Yongde) who was working at the fruit and vegetable sector of the grain and oil export-import corporation of the provincial foreign bureau, is exempt from prosecution and will be dealt with leniently for he actively and frankly confessed his guilt and willingly returned his stolen goods. At the open trial, Yang Zhangao reaffirmed the party's policy of leniency for those who confess their crimes and severity for those who refuse to. He said: Our aim is to deal blows to economic crimes and to redeem and educate criminals, not simply to punish them. Those who frankly confess their crimes and enthusiastically return their stolen goods will be handled leniently. Those economic criminals who do not confess their crimes frankly will be punished seriously.

LI DESHENG AT SHENYANG PLA MEETING ON FIFTH NPC

SE170452 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

(Text) Organs of the Shenyang PLA units stationed in Shenyang held a grand report meeting at the Bayi theater this morning to relay and implement the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, including Li Desheng, Liu Zhenhua, Jiang Yonghai, Yuan Jun, Zhang Wu, (Cheng Zewin), Zeng Yengya, (Wu Husichai) and Ma Ying, together with the responsible comrades of the departments of the organs stationed in Shenyang as well as cadres and fighters, over 1,700 in all, attended the report meeting.

Comrade (Ding Xiaoyuan), deputy from the Shenyang PLA units to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and adviser to the Shenyang PLA units, expounded on the great historic significance and introduced the spectacular event of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, the new constitution, the report delivered by Premier Zhao on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, other important reports and the adoption of the various resolutions.

Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, spoke. He said: The convocation of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC is a big, happy event in the political life of people across the country. The adoption of the new constitution and the various important laws marks the beginning of a new period of development in our country's democracy and legal system. The formulation and implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is an important step toward the achievement of the strategic goal of economic construction for the next 20 years. Cadres and fighters among the troops should earnestly study the various documents of the congress sessions and their basic guidelines, publicize them with zeal and implement them in an exemplary manner. He pointed out: The armed forces should regard the study and publicizing of the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan an important part of the political education of the troops at present and for a time to come. Leadership at and above the regimental level, after studying the new constitution chapter by chapter and sentence by sentence, should give lectures among the companies and answer questions raised by cadres and fighters. He said: Efforts should be made to successfully combine the study of the guidelines of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC with that of the 12th national party congress. It is necessary to earnestly implement the guidelines of the 12th national party congress and the NPC session with the actual situation of the troops in mind and strive to create a situation for building up the armed forces. We should further eliminate the influence of leftist ideology by way of deep study and maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee both ideologically and politically. Efforts should be made to successfully and comprehensively promote the socialist spiritual civilization in the armed forces and contribute more to safeguarding the motherland and achieving modernization.

Before the report meeting was convened, the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units issued a circular which provided specific arrangements for the study and publicizing of the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC among the troops.

I. 17 Dec 82

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHWEST REGION

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URUMQI PLA CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES OPENS 16 DEC

HK170252 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Summary] The congress of progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization in the Urumqi PLA units solemnly opened in Urumqi on 16 December, attended by over 500 representatives. Present at the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the Urumqi PLA units Xiao Quanfu, Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin, Wang Fuzhi, Liu Heqing, (Ma Shen), (Akesuofu Hasimu), Caodanuofu, Kang Lise, Liu Ling, (Li Tianhua) and others. Also present were responsible persons of the regional party and government and Urumqi Municipality including Gu Jingsheng, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu and Janabil. Urumqi PLA units Political Commissar Tan Youlin declared the congress open.

Commander Xiao Quanfu delivered the opening speech. He said: "[Begin recording] The main tasks of this congress are, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, to sum up and exchange experiences in building the units of our military region and in building socialist spiritual civilization, to command the progressives, set up standard-bearers [words indistinct] and strive to create a new situation in building socialist spiritual civilization. We should vigorously stimulate the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the units of the military region and better implement the glorious tasks assigned us by the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. [end recording]"

Janabil, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional government, delivered a speech of greetings.

URUMQI PLA UNITS' PLANNED PARENTHOOD CIRCULAR

HK160657 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Summary] Recently, the political department and the logistics department of the Urumqi PLA units jointly issued a circular calling on the commanders and fighters to make use of all means of propaganda to unfold the "planned parenthood publicity month" drive around New Year's Day and the Spring Festival.

The circular demands: "In the 'publicity month' we must regard the spirit of the 12th party congress as our guiding principle, publicize as the central contents the 12th party congress' decision that carrying out planned parenthood is a basic policy of our state and publicize the relevant provisions in the new constitution. We must publicize the strategic significance of planned parenthood from the level of fulfilling the strategic objective, the strategic key point of and strategic measures for economic construction which were formulated by the 12th party congress and from the level of building socialist spiritual civilization."

The circular demands: "All PLA units must use cinema, television, slides and broadcasts, which the masses love to see and hear, to carry out publicity. Units where conditions are favorable can hold exhibitions on planned parenthood and set up information and service centers. All PLA units must universally conduct education in Marxist theory on population." The circular also demands: "All grassroots party and CYL branches must promptly inspect the results of and sum up experiences in the 'publicity month' drive after the Spring Festival. The progressives must be commanded so as to make publicity of planned parenthood regular and systematic. We must contribute to creating a new situation in planned parenthood work in PLA units."

I. 17 Dec 82

CHINA  
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

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HKG-UK TALKS ON HONG KONG 'TEMPORARILY' STOPPED

HK170149 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Talks on the future of Hong Kong have stopped temporarily in Beijing but are expected to resume again probably before the end of the year, according to informed sources in London and Beijing.

The sources called the break a "temporary pause" and said this was because the chief Chinese negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, would soon be posted to Washington as China's ambassador.

The talks, being held in Beijing, are strictly confidential and both British and Chinese officials have instructions not to say anything about them other than that they are "continuing".

The pause coincided with the absence from Beijing of Ambassador Sir Percy Cradock, who heads the British side at the talks.

The sources did not disclose when the talks stopped, but Sir Percy flew to Hong Kong on December 6, partly for debriefing on the discussions and partly for a break on his way to Bangkok for a meeting of British heads of mission.

He returned to Beijing last night.

The sources said the negotiations had not yet got very far but they had always expected a long drawn-out process. A senior Chinese official said on Tuesday that Beijing still only regarded them as "initial contacts".

The Chinese official told West European journalists that China was willing to discuss ways of accommodating British interests in Hong Kong after it regained sovereignty.

But he stressed that sovereignty itself was not negotiable and that administration and sovereignty were "inseparable".

Political analysts said it was not clear whether accommodating Britain's interests meant just business interests or something broader. But they said the official's words were more cautious than those used by some other Chinese leaders recently and were therefore a good sign.

The British view is that some form of continuing British role is needed if the colony's prosperity and stability are to be maintained -- the declared common aim of both sides.

While in Hong Kong, Sir Percy briefed Lord Belstead, minister of state at the Foreign Office, and the governor, Sir Edward Youde, on how the negotiations were going.

Sir Percy was expected to have another meeting with Chinese officials in Beijing in the not too distant future and probably before the end of the year, the sources said.

ZHAO AWARE OF HONG KONG 'ANXIETY' ABOUT 1997

HK170124 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Dec 82 pp 1, 17

[Text] The Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, understands Hong Kong people's desire to know more about their future as soon as possible, a local property tycoon said yesterday.

The managing director of New World Developments, Mr Cheng Yu-tung, quoted Mr Zhao as saying he understood the anxiety of Hong Kong people over the 1997 issue.

Mr Zhao said this after Mr Cheng told him of local people's eagerness to be told about the changes Hong Kong will face after China takes the territory back.

Mr Cheng and the managing director of Hopewell Holdings, Mr Gordon Wu, has just returned from China after talks with Mr Zhao and a state councillor, Mr Gu Mu.

Mr Zhao did not disclose the progress of the Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's future, except to say that talks were underway.

However, the prime minister said China "will not regain Hong Kong's sovereignty before 1997" — when the New Territories lease (which China does not recognise) expires.

A Chinese source refuted earlier reports by a Hong Kong industrialist that China might take back Hong Kong before 1997 if the colony's economy deteriorates.

It was learned that the two property men also met the director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, Mr Liao Chengzhi, who echoed Mr Zhao's statement that China does not intend to take back Hong Kong before 1997.

During their 30-minute talk, Mr Zhao also gave approval for Hopewell Holdings to redevelop the Shenzhen railway station.

The project will cost about \$330 million and is scheduled to be completed in 18 months.

Mr Wu's company had been negotiating the project with Chinese officials for more than a year.

The site will also house a trade centre for exhibitions of Chinese products, as well as foreign goods.

Work is expected to start late in March. The project includes a new bridge linking the new station and the redeveloped Lou station.

In his talks with Mr Gu, Mr Cheng said he "clarified" questions about China's taxation system relating to the operation of the China (Guangzhou) hotel in Guangzhou.

The 1,200-room hotel, to be completed in the middle of next year, is being developed by the Shing Ho Ch'eng Development Co., owned by New World Developments, and five other Hong Kong companies as a joint venture with Yangcheng Service Development Co. of Guangzhou.

#### HONG KONG, PRC FIRMS SIGN SERVICE AGREEMENT

HK170248 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 17 Dec 82 Business Standard p 1

[Text] Consolidated Catering Services (China) has become the first Hong Kong company to enter into the support business in China with the signing of a contract in Guangzhou yesterday.

The agreement to form the joint venture Nan Lian food company was signed between Daily Living Services, a newly formed subsidiary of China Nanhai Oil Joint-Service Corporation, and Consolidated Catering Services, a joint venture between Jardine, Matheson and daily farm a subsidiary of Hong Kong land.

Consolidated Catering Services (China) Director Mark Boylan said the length of the contract was "substantial." He declined to reveal details about the proportion of shareholding of the partners and of the amount of capital to be invested. The new company is expected to initially serve 10 rigs carrying a total of between 1,000 and 1,500 people. In broad terms, Mr Boylan said, "We'll supply the technical expertise, including training of people." The agreement calls for a transfer of expertise to the Chinese eventually. Under the terms of the contracts, each partner has 40 days to pay the first tranche of capital, after which the funds earmarked are to be drawn down when required. Nan Lian food is to start operations next year, "as soon as the customers arrive," Mr Boylan said.

The Daily Living Services supplies food, clothing, laundry, cleaning materials and household supplies, and organises daily living services for offshore oil rigs and supply bases and to staff living areas of foreign petroleum companies in the Nanhai area.

The new agreement also provides for a board of eight directors of which four will be appointed by the Hong Kong company. According to stipulations in the contract, both parties shall, with the aim of strengthening economic cooperation and technical exchanges, adopt advanced and suitable technologies and scientific management methods so that the joint venture enterprise will be competitive in regard to its quality of service and its prices. The joint venture should provide catering and daily living services to the foreign petroleum companies participating in the South China Sea oil-field exploration and exploitation. It will also supply the base in Chiwan and some oil rigs in the Nanhai waters.

The signing of the contract was held in the Tang palace room of the Dongfang Hotel, Guangzhou. The ceremony was presided over by Chen Lishong, general manager of the China Nanhai Oil Joint-Service Corporation. The contract was signed by Fu Binglong, deputy general manager of the Daily Living Services of the China Nanhai Oil Joint-Service Corporation and M. Boylan, on behalf of the two parties. The deputy general manager of the China Nanhai Oil Joint-Service Corporation, Zhou Kuan and David Newbigging, chairman of Jardine, Matheson and of Hong Kong Land, signed as witnesses. The director of both China Nanhai Oil Joint-Service Corporation and China Ocean Oilfields Services, G.Y. Young, also attended the signing ceremony. The director of the Guangdong Provincial Construction Commission and chairman of the China Nanhai Oil Joint-Service Corporation, Yang Quoqing and Mr Newbigging made statements.

#### HING PAO REPORTS GUANGDONG STRUCTURAL REFORMS

HK170448 Hong Kong HING PAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 5

[Special dispatch: "Reform of Guangdong Administrative Structure Imminent"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Dec -- Preparations are now actively underway for reform of the administrative structure in Guangdong and Guangzhou. Provincial CPC committee Secretary Xu Shijie recently led a group to Sichuan to study that province's advanced experience in this respect. This group is about to return to Guangzhou. All-round reform of the administrative structure has not yet officially started, but inklings are discernable in pilot project units.

According to our information, the scheme for the reform of the provincial organs is as follows: the economics committee is the pattern for the "major economics committee." At present the economics committee takes charge of the industry and communications departments; after the reforms, the capital construction committee, the finance and trade office (including the commerce departments and the finance department) will very likely be included in the economics committee. There is a slight difference between this committee and the state economics commission, that is, the agricultural committee will not be amalgamated into it. This may be linked to the fact that agriculture occupies a special position in Guangdong.

At one time it was said that the provincial committee for external economic work would be abolished, but this does not seem very likely, because Guangdong engages in a great deal of external economic activities, which occupy an important position in the national economy; outstanding success has been scored in this work in the past 3 years. Moreover, other provinces and municipalities will retain their external economic committees. If this department is not abolished, its power may be correspondingly expanded in the future in the light of the great amount of work to be done in imports and in coordinating the work of the various domestic departments.

Since more overseas Chinese come from Guangdong than from any other province, this province shoulders a heavy task in work concerning overseas Chinese, and the personnel positions of the overseas Chinese office will be increased. According to our information, the central authorities will allow provincial and municipal organs to vary somewhat from the State Council organs, and some provinces will amalgamate their overseas Chinese affairs offices with their foreign affairs offices. This would appear detrimental to seriously promoting local overseas Chinese work.

The powers of the urban construction bureau may be increased. Urban construction has developed rapidly in China in recent years. In some cities, plans for construction of residential housing have got out of step, and there is serious disorder and chaos in construction. Hence, some of the work formerly under the charge of the capital construction committees will be included in the scope of the urban construction departments, after the capital construction committees are abolished.

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**DATE FILMED**

April 11, 1983

